

COUNTRY	Germany (Soviet Zone)	REPORT NO.	
TOPIC	Military Information from Wunsdorf-Zossen	25X1	
EVALUATION	see below	25X1	
		DATE PREPARED	24 April 1952
		25X1	
PAGES	4	ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)	
REMARKS		25X1	
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1. From 14 to 18 March 1952, large-scale inspections were carried through at the Wunsdorf-Zossen (N 53/2 91) military post. A German employee from the former German athletic school stated that the Hq GDFG with General Chulikov stayed at the barracks installations. (1) During the period of the inspections, the Zehrendorfer Strasse was blocked to all traffic, including Soviet vehicles. Officers and men, who were seen in town, wore dress uniforms during that period. At about 4 p.m. on 17 March, the AA gun emplacements were inspected and a firing practice conducted. The practice was continued on 19 March. A troop train arrived at the Wunsdorf railroad station from the direction of Dresden early on the morning of 24 March and was unloaded by about 5:30 a.m. At the same time, about 500 troops, 30 to 40 sedans and trucks, partly loaded with billeting equipment, were at the railroad station. (2) A train carrying about 50 new field kitchens was at the Zossen railroad station at about 8:30 a.m. on 24 March.
2. A column of 10 T-34/85 tanks, with the tactical marking of a French horn was seen moving into the Lutz Kaserne east of Highway 96 on 8 March. (4) Twenty trucks, including two radio trucks, occupied to capacity by troops also entered the installation.
3. On 8 March, six 85-mm AA guns were emplaced 150 meters north of Triangulation Point 46.4 on the northern perimeter of Wunsdorf. The easternmost gun was emplaced about 80 meters west of the railroad line and the westernmost gun about 100 meters east of the edge of the woods. A command post constructed of heavy tree trunks with a platform was noticed near the guns, it was connected with the command post by telephone lines. Two radio masts, 10 to 12 meters high, connected with two horizontal parallel wires. A perpendicular wire mesh netting about 60 x 40 cm was suspended between the two wires. Firing practices with all six guns were directed from a central command post. The troops were quartered in earth bunkers south of the guns and in concrete bunkers at the border of the woods. Trucks were seen at the gun emplacement.

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4. On 22 March, the Panzerschule at 96 Reichs Strasse and the corner of Schren-dorf Strasse quartered 3,500 to 4,200 troops and 200 to 300 women. About 75 percent of the troops wore red-bordered black epaulets, mostly with tank in-signia and some with artillery and motor transport insignia, and about 25 per-cent wore black-bordered red epaulets. During the weeks preceding 22 March, 50 to 60 tanks, most of them T-34s and some of a heavier type, were seen in the installation. [redacted] One of these tanks, which was first seen at the beginning of March, was similar to the T-34, had five large bogie wheels with spokes, a drive sprocket, a front idling sprocket, and mounted a gun of about 76-mm without muzzle brake. AT guns of about 75-mm were noticed. They were apparently parked in Balle Nos 60 or 68. Troops in the northern section of the installation were seen practicing with three of the AT guns daily. The troops received theoretical and practical instruction on the tanks and instruction in the class rooms every Tuesday and Friday from 8 to 10 a.m. All officers and EM participated in the class room instruction. Motorcycles, tanks and special motor vehicles continued to be overhauled in the workshops. From 10 to 12 tanks and armored scout were repaired at a time in Workshop No 56. (6) Two antennas 3 meters high and three antennas 5 meters high were erected on the roof of Workshop No 47. Numerous motor vehicles in-cluding three closed radio trucks were in the Workshop No 47. The noise of running generators was repeatedly heard from that workshop. (7) Other obser-vations regarding the occupations of other buildings were as follows: Build-ing No 42, occupied by uniformed women; Building No 45, occupied by tanks; Building No 46, occupied by trucks; Building No 48, apparently occupied by tanks; Building No 64, storeroom; and Buildings Nos 65, 66 and 67, workshops. (8) Excavation work was done at the fuel depot northeast of the Panzertruppen-schule. (9) [redacted] General Chukov and four other generals had inspected the Panzertrup-penschule on 12 or 13 March. (1) On 21 March, 30 officers and 30 men wearing red-bordered black epaulets and carrying suitcases and bags marched from the Wunsdorf railroad station to the Panzertrup-penschule. Fifty percent of the soldiers wore tank insignia. [redacted]

Prior to the middle of March 1952, four to six railroad cars with tank spare parts, machine tools and wooden boxes of 80 x 50 x 30 cm were daily moved to the installation over the railroad spur track. (6) Beginning 1 March, a counter-intelligence campaign was instituted in all workshops where Soviet soldiers and German civilians were employed jointly. Large placards in Russian were posted and pamphlets and leaflets disseminated among the soldiers.

5. On 21 March, the AA gun emplacement northwest of the Wunsdorf railroad station was occupied by 50 to 60 soldiers who wore red-bordered black epaulets, most of them with artillery insignia. Four AA guns of about 85 mm were emplaced there. A ballistic director about 50 cm in diameter and 3 to 3.5 meters in length stood nearby. There were shiny parts on the two ends of the ballistic director which protruded only a little above the earth. [redacted] Seven to nine trucks were lined up in the wooded area south of the emplacement. [redacted]

6. On 22 March, Camp Eosson, 1 km southeast of Eosson quartered 3,600 to 4,500 men who wore red-bordered black epaulets, including 50 percent with motor trans-port insignia; and some with blue-bordered black epaulets with signal insignia; and uniformed women who wore black-bordered black epaulets and blue-bordered black epaulets. From 80 to 90 percent of the quarters were lighted in the evening. A convoy of 16 trucks, each carrying 2 or 3 men, was repeatedly seen entering the installation between 17 and 21 March. [redacted]

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in Naumburg and corresponding information [redacted] tend to indicate that there were connections between the two areas for the command post exercise. See [redacted] 25X1

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- (8) [redacted] the possible construction of a fuel dump there as early as February 1952. [redacted]
- (9) The vehicles [redacted] belong to the GDFG and the other vehicles to components within the area of the Third Gds Recz Army. 25X1
- (10) The motor vehicle convoy belongs to the Rear Services of the GDFG believed in Camp Zossen. As the strength estimates since October 1951 have been made [redacted] and as, moreover, these estimates fluctuate between 40 and 90 percent with regard to the number of quarters lighted in the evenings, no conclusion can be drawn as to the total number of troops stationed there. The women wearing black-bordered black smocklets and blue-bordered black smocklets [redacted] 25X1
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- (11) According to previous reports, these buildings house a komendatura. Most of the vehicle [redacted] to the GDFG. [redacted] 25X1
- (12) [redacted] headquarters troops of the Fourth Gds Recz Army which are believed to have been detached to the officers' school of the GDFG which is located in the Hindenburg Kaserne. 25X1

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